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(C) White sand.....	40 ft.	300 ft.
White sand, fine, with streaks of clay.....	15 ft.	315 ft.
White sand, coarse.....	15 ft.	330 ft.
White sand, medium coarse.....	20 ft.	350 ft.
White gravel, coarse.....	10 ft.	360 ft.
White gravel, coarser.....	10 ft.	370 ft.
(D) White gravel very coarse, with large pebbles and boulders.....	5 ft.	375 ft.

The sands and gravels marked A, B, C and D, all furnish water, and may be regarded as water horizons; that marked A being the one reached by wells dug in this neighborhood and which penetrate through the black clay.

Excepting the few feet of surface gravels which are of more recent date, it may be premised that all the beds in the section are below the lower green sand marl bed, since they are west of the outcrops of the same, as mapped by the New Jersey Geological Survey. In the report of the survey for 1868, Professor G. H. Cook describes next below the lower green sand a series of beds of "clay marls," with an estimated thickness of 277 feet, of which the upper 170 feet, he states, is composed of laminated sands and thin clay seams, and the lower 170 feet of heavy, dark clays and green sands.

These "clay marls," in turn, rest upon another group of strata, composed largely of white, yellow and red clays, termed plastic clays, and which form the base of the cretaceous as it exists in New Jersey.

These plastic clays have a thickness, as shown in the report on clays (N. J. Survey, 1868), of 347 feet. The plastic clays can be distinguished from the "clay marls" by the entire absence of green sand grains in them.

Referring to the section, it may be noticed that beneath the black clays there are 66 feet of fine and coarse sand and medium, coarse and heavy gravels, including a parting near the middle six feet thick, largely composed of green sand. The presence of the green sand would seem to class these gravels with the laminated sands and clay marls, rather than with the plastic clays. The division between these two groups therefore occurs at the depth of 130 feet. Allowing five feet for the surface gravels, we have 125 feet as the thickness at this locality of the lower or dark clay and green sand division of the group of laminated sands and "clay marls." The thickness of the overlying gravel is, however, probably greater than five feet upon the more elevated portions of this region, so that a greater depth would have to be gone through in some places to reach the yellow and black clays of the clay marl series.

*Remarks on Hawaiian Crania.*—DR. C. N. PEIRCE remarked that Dr. I. M. Whitney of Honolulu, S. I., to whom the Academy is indebted for the collection of crania presented this evening, had informed him that the ancient Hawaiians had two quite distinct

modes of burial of their dead, some being deposited in caves in the rocks, which are numerous, while others are placed in the sands of the sea-shore, which are frequently thrown up into hills of considerable size by the trade winds. Tradition places burial in caves as the earliest and most important. The chiefs and men of note were here laid away with great secrecy and care.

In search of these, Dr. Whitney, after receiving the speaker's letter of request, set out, in company with a friend, to the island of Hawaii. After reaching the locality, they procured with difficulty and at considerable expense, a couple of old native men to act as guides.

They were led over miles of rough, desolate land to a hollow, which, to the uninitiated eyes of the explorers, looked like hundreds of other similar places. The men threw out several large stones, exposing a small opening. This, when enlarged as much as possible, admitted them into Egyptian darkness below. They crawled upon their stomachs until a space was reached where they could walk in a stooping position, carrying with them lighted candles and bags in which to bring away anything of interest they might find. This passage-way at last opened into a cave eight or ten feet high and twenty feet wide, with ledges upon the sides. It was here, wrapped in the tapa or Hawaiian cloth, specimens of which are presented with the crania, they found what they had so long and laboriously sought. These caves were dry and seemed pervaded by some antiseptic influence.

Dr. Whitney thought that owing to the difficulty of reaching these sacred precincts, the body was disemboweled, the legs were doubled up, the head bent down, and the whole wrapped in thicknesses of tapa cloth, so as to occupy as little space as possible. With the bodies were found a great variety of objects, including a quantity of *ava*, a root used for the preparation of a mild intoxicant, and supposed to have been offered as food for the departing spirit, calabashes, sticks used by bird-catchers, and some elegant large tapas the size of a bed-spread.

Dr. Whitney was assured that the cave had not been opened for over seventy years, and that many of the crania were probably several centuries old.

Dr. Whitney has been, for many years, a careful student of these old burying places, but he had never before found any locality so interesting as the cave from which he obtained the specimens presented to the Academy.

The bleached crania are from the sand burial places, and were partially or wholly exposed. The knees were flexed against the breast and all tied closely about and buried in a sitting posture.